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QUARTO SERIES.

No. IV.

Certain Inducements

TO

WELL MINDED PEOPLE

WHO ARE HERE

Straitned in their Estates or otherwise:

OR,

Such as are willing, out of Noble and Publike Principles, to transport Themselves or some Servants, or Agents for them into the *West Indies*, for the Propagating of the Gospel and Increase of TRADE.



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N O T I C E.

The following Tract is reprinted from the rare Original in the possession of the Rev. F. L. Hawks, LL. D. It is of extreme rarity and is not mentioned by any Bibliographer.

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JOSEPH SABIN.

New York, 1865.



Certain Inducements

To well minded

P E O P L E ,

Who are here straitned in their Estates or otherwise : or such as are willing out of Noble and publike Principles, to transport Themselves, or some Servants, or Agents for them into the *West-Indies*, for the propagating of the Gospel and increase of TRADE.



Here seemes to bee a great Gate ^{Induce-}
opened to the Gospels entrance ^{ment.}
upon the *Indians*, a great part of
them being already for the most
part reduced to civill goverment,
& cohabitation, to live in callings,
to speak *Spanish* (which is a Lan-
guage very easie to bee learned) and some to
writing and reading ; yea, the wildest *Indians* upon
the Southern Main, have bin found to be very
open to conviction in their Religion, and others,
(yea, even hundreds) have earnestly desired to
live somwhere under the *English* Goverment,
paying Tribute, and would desirously Learn their
Religion : as being resolved the *Spaniards* Religion
cannot

cannot bee good, the Professors thereof are of so evil conversation, they generally love the *English* and some are proud to have the *English* names put upon them; they have some remaining knowledge of the Creation of man and of a great Flood; they abhor Lyers and Adulterers.

*Induce
ment.*

Easie accommodation for Houses, for in some parts there are some ready built; and where they be none, a great number may bee in few dayes fitted for their present abode; for there is no such rigor of weather to force such exact providing of Houses; but the matter of Fortification, Food, and Commodity may precede better & more beautifull buildings: there are Leaves of a fathome broad, and as much in length, which will suffice to close the wals and Roofes, and these will last many yeers: but when it is seasonable to build fairer houses, there is good Timber for them, as Pine, Cedar, Oake, (some bearing Acornes) Locusts, Ash, Mangroves, Mancheneele; and the worke of building may in all reason bee farre cheaper there, where the workman is not burdened with Rents and provision as in *England*.

*Induce
ment.*

There may bee a speedy and abundant supply of food: speed of supply appeareth by the times and kinds of supply. *English* grain will grow well, and yield a pure Flower; *Indian* Corn yeelds a crop in three months; Pease in two, Potatoes in five, Pumpions in three, Cassavia in six. Plantanes in ten, and Angoala Peas in five months
(these

(these grow on a tree, and for three yeers or more, have little intermission of bearing) Plantanes continue to beare well foure yeers without any intermission; there are other roots good, as Illiamus and Dishway, which will keep in the house most part of the yeare in stores: these things for fruits. The Land hath likewise Hogs, Deere, Rabbets, Guianaes, Armadillaes, Westco-tones, Turtle, Tilboa, and where the *Spaniard* hath been, or is, there are Goats, Sheepe, also Horfes, Assenecoes for Sevice, and Cowes for food, and that very good and plentifull. In the Rivers of water, and on the Sea coasts there are store of various and choice Fishes very good for food, and delicate, as Pike, Breame, hogfish, rockfish, snappers, groopers, porgies, megfish, parrotfish, grunts, angelfish, blewcoats, velvitcoats, morrage, cunnyfish, lobsters, stingrayes, horseies, gevallees pilchers, ambrefish, and oysters; also turtle of divers forts, Manatee and divers other forts. In the aire is great diversity of Foules, Ducks of severall forts, Wildgeese, pigeon, parret, mackow, turtle, doves, goaling, Curlews, passö, flemingo, herne, peacock, Cassöoes, cohöoes, turkeys, cocks and hens, blackbirds, and divers other forts both small and great very plentifull. The abundance of supply appeareth, not onely in what hath beene said, but farther, in proportion of encrease; one grain of *Indian* Corne yeelds a stalke, and each stalke yeelds two faire eares (besides smaller) each eare containing about six hun-

dred graines, some eight hundred ; so that you see the fruitfull Land yeelds about a thousand fold : fourteen hundred eares, yea sometimes a thousand fills an hogshead with graine, and that is eight bushels : one acre of ground yields ordinarily ten thousand eares ; so that sixty foure bushells, are commonly produced by one acre at one crop, and on the same ground you may have three crops of Corne in the same yeere, if not foure, and this Corne makes far better bread then what hath beene usually of that in *New-England* and *Virginia* ; and indeed it may bee made as good as our Bread here in *England*, and will make very good Beere, and so will honey likewise, of which there is great store : Pease planted in an acre, which three quarts will do ; arise in one Crop to three hogsheads, sometimes to five, though they do not grow at all times of the yeer alike ; yet there may be three crops of pease in one yeere ; there are divers sorts of pease, and of divers colours, as red, white, black, and gray, some of them as good, or rather better then the best in *England*. Potatoes yield an exceeding increase, and are very delicious for mens eating, being farre more pleasing to the pallate, and wholsome to the stomack there, where they eate them fresh out of the ground, then they are here, when they are brought over ; and the reason is, because they are commonly two or three moneths old before they bee eaten, and if there they are kept but six dayes after they are out of the ground,

ground, they are esteem'd fit only for the Hogs : Potatoes are also extraordinary usefull for divers sorts of Cattell in the roots, or slips, upon which, and the generall food of the Countrey usually given to Hogs, doth yeeld the tast of the Porke much more sweet and pleasing then ours in *England*, and indeed is as palatsome and nourishing as Mutton here. Plantanes in foure acres will in its kind, serve a Family of twenty persons, both for meate and drinke ; which drinke is pleasant, quick, nourishing, strong, and like some Wines ; Plantanes are a very excellent fruit, whereof use may be made in sixteen or eighteen severall dishes of different taste, yet every one pleasant to the pallate, wholsome to the stomach, hearty and very nourishing to the body ; they do make good bread, puddings, tarts, and yeeld a fine flower for pancakes. Cassavia is the root of a Tree, which is a very good and hearty food, roasted in the fire, stewed, baked, or boyled ; it yeelds likewise a very pure flower, which makes bread to victuall Ships, that will keepe for Shippes store some yeares, and continue very good. Guyanaes, Armadillaes, and Westcotoones are of severall shapes, but in their tast somewhat, but much better than a Rabbet. There are also severall other sorts of creatures good for food (not specified) of such like kinds. The Turtle of the Land is a Beast, very good, wholsome, and pleasant flesh for meat ; of which there is reasonable store. Tilboa is a Creature, the flesh whereof eateth like
Biese,

Biefe, and is almost as big as an Oxe; these about the Seacoast are somewhat rare, but up in the Countrey, by *Indians* and some *English* relations, much more plentifull. As for Fish, it would be too tedious to relate the nature and quality of every particular sort; we shall only make a true relation of some of the cheifest. The Hogfish is much better than our Salmon; and is in tast exceedingly pleasant, it is a broad red fish and about the bignesse of an ordinary Salmon; from which fish being roasted, a pint of pure fat hath dropped, which fat is good for divers uses to dresse victualls. Rockfish is of severall sizes, ordinarily as big as a codfish and some are much bigger and is better then a Codfish. Snappers are about the bignes of a Salmon, and are as good as the Hogfish. Gropers are about the size of a Codfish, and as good and rather better. Porgies are in goodnesse neer to that of the hogfish, but not above half so big. Megfish is as big as the Porgie, and not much inferiour to it in goodnesse. Of the Sea Turtle fish, very much may be spoken in point of its goodnes; it is a creature living in the Sea, and feeding upon the grasse growing in the bottome of the Sea, whereof there is plenty, the flesh of this creature is very good, and eats much like Veale; this meat out of an hidden quality, is very medicinall for the cure of the diseases of the Dropfie and Fluxes, into which some falls, though seldome; and gently purgeth their bodies throughly, and worketh a perfect cure;
the

the flesh thereof may very well be eaten without bread, and is marvellous nourishing and very desirable, it yeelds good store of oyle, which is so inoffensive, that halfe a pint may bee drunke at a draught ; it is in colour yellow, and in goodnes to be used as butter, being but little, or not at all inferior to it : it is also very soveraigne being composed with other things into a salve, for any green wounds, or old sores, as by experience hath appeared : some of these Fishes in spawning time, will lay two or three hundred eggs, which egges are about the bignesse of an Hens egge, and are good to be eaten ; this Fish is very plentifull, so that some have taken forty at a fishing, and sometimes more, and of such large sizes, that some one of them will serve fifty men at a meale ; the flesh hereof is ordinarily powdred up in hogshheads for Ships provision ; many other are the rare qualities of this Fish (it may be called a Fish, for it is indeed rather flesh) and of these Turtles there are severall sorts, as green Turtle, hawkesbill Turtle (of which is the shell for Combes) Logger heads, trunck Turtle, Lady Turtle, some better, some worse, but all good for food, and the best is most plentifull. Manatee is likewise a creature living in the Sea, and might well be tearmed a Sea Cow, for the tast thereof is like Biefe, and is very good, and taketh salt likewise ; this Creature hath a stone which is a very soveraign remedy for the Stone in the Bladder, and very helpfull to women in travel, as hath often been proved ; as also
against

against the Cramp, for which particulars, there are likewise many other things, as Sharkes stones, Crabs stones, and many other medicines from severall sensibles and vegetables, for the diseases there, and also for the diseases raining in other parts, of which good use may be made.

4 *Induce
ment*

Sufficient provision for clothing in two or three yeares; for Cotton-seed being planted, yeelds in four or five moneths, and of this divers kinds of linnen cloathing, both inward and outward, may be made, as also stockings and gloves. Besides, there is a filke-grasse, which growes naturally, and may be cut once a year; this by the Indians is easily fitted to make cordage, and to be spun into a fine thread, very good to make stufes, which questionlesse would be very fine and rich, it being in its nature and colour much like raw filke. The bodies of Plantane trees, and leaves of Pine-apple-trees, doe also yeeld a fine thread. Sheep prosper well there, and filke-wormes are likely to doe so; yet were it better to have occasion to fetch filke from the neighbouring *East-India*, as the *Spaniards* use to doe. Hides are easily in three or foure moneths tanned, to make Leather for shoes and boots; there is matter likewise to make hats.

5 *Induce
ment*

Of commodities there are in being, Indico, Cocheneale, Annottoe, Balsame, Sugar-canes, Ginger, Silke-grasse, Silke-cotton, and other Cotton, Sarsaperilla, and other drugges; Bees-waxe, Dete (which is an excellent perfume, growing naturally, and there is some probability it would
bee

bee much better being transplanted;) divers sorts of Dying woods, also Tarre, Pitch, Tallow, Hides, besides the Mines of Silver and Gold, there is also Copper and Iron, it is supposed likewise that many of the *East-India* Commodities will grow there, and so would Vines for Wines, and Olives for Oyle in that soile and clime, as the like experience shewes, and the prohibition of the King of *Spaine* witnesseth: Also there are Pearls, and some Spices; yea there is a barke of a Tree, which is white, that seemeth a compound of all Spices.

The comfort of Fruit, which are so refined by ^{6 Induce} the Sunne and wholesome, that they infect not ^{ment} the body though eaten in abundance: There is most delightfull gardening, and more easie than in cold places. The sorts of fruits, besides Plantaines, are Pine-apples (which is a fruit for delicacy, delicious, sweet and pleasing taste, to be admired, and the scent thereof very odoriferous and pleasing to that sense; it is accounted one of the primest fruits in the whole world) Oranges, Lemmons, Lymes, Pome-citrons, Figges, Pomegranats, Coco-nuts, Supporters, Guava's, yellow Plums, Mameele, Custard-fruit, Water-Millions (a Fruit as big as a Pompion here, which yeelds about a quart, some a pottle of very pleasant liquor, and very good against the Stone Collick and Stone in the Bladder) Muske-Millions, a kind of Cherries with three stones, Prickle-peares, and Pinguins, all these very good, the trees alwayes green and pleasant to behold. The

7 *Induce
ment*

The moderation of necessary charge, and paines of railes and pales is avoided; for Lyme trees fence better then any quick set in England, any easie hand of woman or lad can plant them, and they grow up and beare in two yeares. Three men will cut downe the woods, and fit an acre of ground in eight dayes to be planted, afterward the ground being kept cleane, is alwaies upon a shower of raine ready to bee planted, and one man may plant an acre of Corne in a day; so also Plantanes and Pease; and in two dayes a man may plant an acre of Potatoes: Corne and Potatoes need weeding once a fortnight, and an Acre may be weeded by one man in two houres. Plantanes after once planting, need little paines in husbandry, only sometime superabundant suckers taken away: The Land needs no dung, nor any fallow yeares; the *Indian* corn needs no plowing nor harrowing; the labour for providing hay and other fodder for winter is needlesse, the grasse being alwaies greene, so that it is easie to keep great droves of Cattell: One man by labour can provide for twenty men; the Indians are also apt to labour, and will be helpfull in making cordage, also in building and Smiths worke, so likewise in Fishing. By these particulars, and the former, it may be perceived how a godly people may be inabled in the West Indies to bee more liberall to God in publike and domestike duties: which leisure seems to be contrived by providence in these benigne parts, to bring these Gentiles, to
which

which every pious family will conduce something: also a people of large hearts may bee there more free to each other, in acts of hospitality, curtesie, reliefe, and commerce, neither shall they be necessitated by covetousnesse, or rigid dealing, to occasion reproach, under which some are here, to the grieve of others and themselves. Also pretious souls settled in these parts shall be exempted from the drudgery, which they are put to in England, and other places; so that as their names may be freed from reproach, their bodies may be freed from moyling, so their hearts from a great deale of care; yea, though they have many Servants and Children to keepe, they are not burdensome, but helpfull: neither doth heat or cold procure any impeachment to the labour of body, or study of minde.

The healthfulnesse of the Climate: there is no ⁸ *Induce*
Itch, Scab, Distillation by the nose, nor Cough, *ment*
nor Lice upon the body, nor small Poxe, Measels,
Consumption, Gout, Palsie, or any plethorique
diseases are seldome or never found there.

The division or allotment of Lands in the first
yeare is to be as followeth, to be Freehold land ⁹ *Induce*
to all the persons hereafter mentioned, and their *ment*
heires and assignes for ever hereafter, viz.

1 All that shall land at first, and within the first
two moneths after the first arrivall, are to have
fixe acres for every head or person within foure
miles of the Townes circumference, and sixty
acres an head in some other place: and Servants

C

are

are to have the like quantity when they come out of their times.

2 All that shall land betweene the first two moneths and the end of the next foure moneths, are to have fixe acres an head within foure miles of the Townes circumference, and fifty acres an head in some other place; and servants are to have the like quantity when they come out of their times.

3 All that shall land betweene the first fixe moneths and the end of the next fixe moneths, are to have foure acres an head within foure miles of the Townes circumference, and 30 acres an head in some other place, and servants are to have the like quantity when they come out of their times.

Moreover, unto every Master or Family there shall be allotted a certaine portion of ground in the town for building of houses and for gardens, &c. and also to every Servant when they come out of their times.

And for encouragement to well affected persons to contribute moneys for a publike stock; it is agreed, that he that puts into the said publike stocke one hundred pounds, shall have for it five hundred Acres of Land, and his money paid him back againe in convenient time out of the publike profit and revenue, and so proportionably for every summe under or above one hundred pounds: and that every man not going in person shall notwithstanding if hee adventure
any

any summe of money, have the like priviledge :
And likewise every man not going in person, but
sending servants, shall [have] the like priviledge
for the said servants, as if he went in person, and
his servants at the expiration of the time of their
service, demand and receive as their due the pro-
portion of land above specified.

OBICTIONS



O B I E C T I O N S

Answered.

Object. 1. *Some will say the heat of the Countrey is intolerable.*

Answer. There are some hundreds here in *London*, who besides the many thousands of our Country men there (that have had opportunity of returning, had they desired it) beare witnesse to the contrary; the one resolving to end their dayes there; the other generally desiring nothing more, then to returne to those parts againe, as the onely sweete Climate, affording all comfortable meanes of Livelyhood, beyond any other latitude known to them in the whole World: besides, the temperatnesse of the Climate is cleared, not only by experience as aforesaid, but by reason it selfe, for the coole aire rising and increasing with the rising and strength of the Sunne, which cooles and qualifies the otherwise extraordinary heat. Againe, the nights are long, the Sun setting twelve houres, and the Sunne being directly under the Earth, the aire and earth is much cooled thereby.

thereby. And lastly, the Graffe being alwaies greene, plainly demonstrates that there is no such parching heat as is conceived, and wee know to be in other Countreys.

Some will say the heat and plenty in those parts Object.2.
are Enemies to Procreation.

The *Spaniards* who may be reckoned among Answer the most luxurious liver in the World, do confute this opinion; for they have not only plenty of children begotten in Wedlocke, but also numerous multitudes of a mixt generation, which they beget on *Negroes* and *Indian Women*; the first called *Molattoes*, the other *Mesteees*, of both which there are multitudes: and many *English Women* have two children at a birth.

Few Children live after two or three Yeeres old, Object.3.
and rarely come to the state of Men and Women.

Though there hath been some seeming ground Answer for this, in the mortality of divers heretofore, yet it is and ever was a meer scandall; as the Objection arose at first from the scandalous and most intemperate courses of Parents (in part) Mothers giving themselves to the drinking of hot waters, as familiarly (when they could get them) as wee doe Beere here; and not onely so, but giving
such

such burning drinks to their Children ; which how easily it would destroy and overthrow nature in our children here (when flames are added to the fire of their naturall heat, which abounds in them) all understanding men know ; besides wanting of milke and flesh at their first planting (wherein now they abound) the Children feeding continually and onely upon those luscious fruits ; how commonly lesse excessse (in the delightfull fruits in our own Countrey and Climates) kill many children with Wormes, all know ; but since they have had other food, both Milke and Flesh, and where Parents take care to give them what is fit for them, this danger, and the Objection therein is wholly avoided ; Children living now, and thriving as well there, where any care is had of them, as any doe here, if not much better.

All which considered and layed in the ballance, with the present sad and suffering (& not easily reparable) condition of many thousands here, who either by the plundering and utter ruine of their Estates, by the cruelty of the Cavaliers, or through the decay of Trading, made now so unable to afford that helpe unto the State in relieving and
supplying

supplying others, that they are not able to subsist themselves; and must suddenly (without little lesse than a miracle) prove very great burthens to others, as already they are to themselves, and whenas so comfortable, yea plentiful conditions of living and providing for their Families, invite them to these more propitious and abounding parts of the World; it seemes not onely folly in multitudes of men that thinke there is no living out of the smoke of their owne chimneys (that hardly afford any) but cruelty to themselves and theirs, to welter and languish in a fordid condition here at home, that might so plentiful provide for themselves and theirs; but ill affection to the State which they may serve there, and must over-burthen here. And lastly, it is most of all ingratitude to the rich bounty and goodness of the Creator, that they are so farre from making use thereof, that, they abhor the thoughts of going to see his wonders in the deep, and the deep treasures of his wonderfull riches in those paradises of the Earth, reserved (as it seems) as a speciall part of the recompence of the straitnesse of his own people in those more glorious than is yet credited in other parts of the World.

Acornes

Acornes were and are thought good food, where bread is not knowne, but there is not that disproportion betweene Bread and Acornes, that indeed there is betweene these and those parts, the inclemency and barrenness of these, put in comparifon with the fertility and nature cherishing sweetnesse, affording scarce any degree of comparifon ; Besides if some good, though poore people were intermixt with the many thousands of our owne Country-men already planted in the *West India*, they might impart spirituall riches and treasures unto them, in participation of their temporalls, and bee both made not onely happy thereby themselves, but communicate much of the riches of those plentiful parts to these (that are made indigent and wanting of them) both for their comfortable refreshment here and maintaining a great trade with other Nations.

F I N I S .





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